

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



2F  
pl.

# *Foreign* CROPS AND MARKETS

## World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

NOV 6 - 1962

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

OCTOBER 25, 1962

### CONTENTS

	Page
PRODUCTION	
World Cotton Crop at Record High Again in 1962-63. . . . .	2
World Output of Dairy Products Up in First Half of 1962. . . .	4
World Milk Production Up 1 Percent in 1962. . . . .	6
1962-63 Cocoa Bean Crop to Break Record. . . . .	8
World Soybean Production Declines Slightly . . . . .	10
World Raisin Production Again Large . . . . .	20
World Currant Pack Up, Prices Down . . . . .	13
1962-63 World Coffee Crop to Exceed Requirements . . . . .	16
World Hog Slaughter to Increase in 1963 . . . . .	22
World Barley and Oats Production Larger in 1962. . . . .	26
Northern Hemisphere Apple and Pear Crops Up . . . . .	32
World Cottonseed Production at Record in 1962. . . . .	32
TRADE	
World Barley Trade Lower; Continues Decline . . . . .	13

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD COTTON CROP AT RECORD  
HIGH AGAIN IN 1962-63

World cotton production in 1962-63, estimated at 49.3 million bales, will set a new record for the fifth successive year. This is an increase of around 2 million bales, or 4 percent from the 47.2 million bales produced in each of the past 2 seasons, and is 13 percent above the 1955-59 average of 43.7 million bales. World cotton consumption has also climbed, and in recent years has exceeded production, thereby reducing the world surplus.

The U.S. 1962 crop of 14.7 million bales (October estimate) is around 0.4 million bales larger than the last 2 crops. Estimated lint yield per harvested acre is 448 pounds, compared with 446 and 438 pounds, respectively, in 1960 and 1961. Planted acreage is down 1 percent from 1961, but abandonment is smaller so that harvested acreage is up slightly from 15,634,000 acres last year to 15,718,000 acres in 1962.

Foreign Free World production in 1962-63 is estimated at 20.6 million bales, 1.5 million above last year's record of 19.1 million and 4.0 million above the 1955-59 average of 16.6 million bales. The largest prospective increases are in Egypt, India, Brazil, Syria, Uganda, and several Central American countries.

Contrasted with last season when severe leaf worm and flood damage sharply cut Egypt's crop, conditions there are much improved, with the first official production estimate placed at 2.2 million bales, compared with only 1.5 million last year. Much higher yields are foreseen, since reported acreage of 1.7 million is down nearly 17 percent from last season's figure of over 2.0 million acres.

In India, trade estimates place the 1962-63 crop at about 4.2 million bales, 150,000 bales larger than last year's revised crop estimate which was reduced by unfavorable weather in several areas. Pakistan may also harvest more cotton this year as moisture has been adequate and insect and disease damage light.

Brazil's cotton acreage and production in 1962-63 are expected to continue the rise of recent years, although yields may not hold at last year's high figure of 216 pounds per acre. Syria's total cotton acreage in 1962-63 is up 36 percent over last season, and irrigated area is 28 percent larger. Plantings in Uganda are later than last season, but barring a repeat of last year's adverse weather which cut yields sharply, production could rise to more normal levels in 1962-63. Opinions vary, but Mexico's cotton acreage and production are each believed to be around the 2.0 million figure, only slightly different from last year.



COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Production 3/			
	Average	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/	Average	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	bales	bales	bales	bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>								
United States.....	14,613:	15,309:	15,634:	15,718:	13,013:	14,272:	14,318:	14,675:
El Salvador.....	107:	126:	191:	225:	150:	184:	259:	300:
Guatemala.....	48:	64:	115:	178:	60:	100:	145:	225:
Honduras.....	14:	5:	12:	25:	10:	6:	17:	25:
Mexico.....	2,270:	2,234:	2,020:	1,992:	2,032:	2,100:	1,995:	2,050:
Nicaragua.....	209:	151:	191:	215:	184:	146:	251:	275:
West Indies Fed.....	11:	5:	5:	--:	4:	2:	2:	--:
Total 4/.....	17,323:	18,006:	18,278:	18,468:	15,465:	16,841:	17,017:	17,582:
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>								
Argentina.....	1,323:	1,033:	1,200:	1,250:	539:	569:	505:	550:
Brazil.....	4,320:	5,000:	5,500:	6,000:	1,490:	1,950:	2,475:	2,600:
Colombia.....	224:	359:	398:	525:	154:	307:	350:	430:
Ecuador.....	44:	47:	45:	--:	13:	7:	10:	--:
Paraguay.....	133:	150:	175:	--:	44:	35:	45:	--:
Peru.....	588:	618:	610:	618:	518:	555:	600:	600:
Venezuela.....	54:	--:	--:	--:	28:	28:	30:	35:
Total 4/.....	6,691:	7,277:	7,994:	8,695:	2,788:	3,453:	4,017:	4,273:
<b>EUROPE:</b>								
Greece.....	383:	409:	510:	511:	270:	288:	448:	430:
Italy.....	104:	55:	54:	55:	45:	26:	24:	23:
Spain.....	454:	618:	805:	818:	209:	330:	485:	490:
Bulgaria.....	219:	195:	160:	150:	70:	95:	40:	--:
Yugoslavia.....	33:	29:	25:	30:	12:	11:	9:	7:
Total 4/.....	1,426:	1,371:	1,615:	1,625:	644:	781:	1,033:	1,025:
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):</b>								
	5,260:	5,415:	5,760:	5,760:	6,750:	6,800:	7,000:	6,900:
<b>AFRICA:</b>								
Egypt.....	1,858:	1,944:	2,062:	1,720:	1,807:	2,196:	1,542:	2,214:
Morocco.....	16:	18:	18:	29:	9:	8:	9:	18:
Sudan.....	784:	940:	1,176:	1,150:	500:	525:	930:	750:
Angola.....	129:	125:	95:	--:	35:	30:	22:	32:
Cameroun.....	128:	135:	140:	--:	32:	50:	50:	50:
Central African Rep.....	375:	408:	395:	--:	63:	50:	45:	50:
Chad.....	580:	675:	618:	--:	100:	160:	76:	100:
Congo, Rep. of the.....	848:	450:	250:	--:	243:	125:	80:	--:
Kenya.....	102:	95:	136:	150:	12:	13:	8:	20:
Mozambique.....	744:	763:	773:	775:	162:	164:	160:	175:
Nigeria.....	790:	--:	--:	--:	164:	260:	155:	200:
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of.....	45:	45:	50:	60:	11:	20:	23:	25:
Tanganyika.....	370:	450:	475:	--:	132:	157:	139:	163:
Uganda.....	1,670:	1,516:	1,960:	1,800:	308:	309:	152:	250:
South Africa.....	100:	--:	--:	--:	29:	23:	33:	--:
Total 4/.....	8,729:	8,729:	9,312:	8,888:	3,652:	4,155:	3,499:	4,243:
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA:</b>								
Aden.....	37:	38:	37:	--:	23:	18:	24:	--:
Iran.....	656:	800:	900:	925:	306:	456:	485:	460:
Iraq.....	127:	75:	120:	150:	45:	35:	40:	50:
Israel.....	13:	25:	39:	40:	20:	49:	67:	68:
Syria.....	623:	525:	616:	837:	441:	511:	572:	690:
Turkey.....	1,553:	1,534:	1,604:	1,630:	738:	775:	950:	975:
China, Mainland.....	14,428:	13,100:	13,000:	13,000:	7,160:	7,000:	6,700:	7,000:
Afghanistan.....	175:	160:	175:	--:	70:	80:	80:	--:
Burma.....	336:	379:	468:	475:	73:	75:	85:	85:
India.....	19,720:	18,871:	18,710:	19,000:	3,991:	4,630:	4,050:	4,200:
Korea, South.....	208:	125:	120:	120:	56:	30:	42:	30:
Pakistan.....	3,473:	3,242:	3,488:	3,244:	1,367:	1,398:	1,450:	1,475:
Thailand.....	100:	104:	132:	--:	44:	55:	60:	--:
Australia.....	18:	28:	30:	--:	5:	8:	9:	--:
Total 4/.....	41,544:	39,122:	39,586:	39,954:	14,367:	15,150:	14,674:	15,277:
<b>World total 4/.....</b>								
	80,973:	79,920:	82,545:	83,390:	43,666:	47,180:	47,240:	49,300:
Foreign Free World 4/.....	46,196:	45,812:	47,906:	48,677:	16,629:	18,976:	19,149:	20,644:
Communist countries 4/.....	20,164:	18,799:	19,005:	18,995:	14,024:	13,932:	13,773:	13,981:

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Aggregate production in Communist countries is estimated at 14.0 million bales, up 0.2 million from last season. The increase is in Mainland China, where 1962 conditions are believed more normal than in 1961 when late rains cut yields. In the Soviet Union, production may ease from last year's figure of 7.0 million bales as a result of salinity and shortage of irrigation water.

#### WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS ROSE IN FIRST HALF OF 1962

World production (milk equivalent basis) of factory dairy products in the first half of calendar 1962 was up 4 percent over the comparable period of 1961. Output of butter and dried milk increased, canned milk declined, and cheese remained unchanged.

Milk production was up in almost all of the major producing countries in this period. In Western Europe, milk production surpassed the 1961 level in all countries except Denmark. Output was up in Australia, despite unfavorable conditions in the second quarter. In New Zealand, widespread dry conditions beginning in October, 1961 and continuing through February, reduced first quarter 1962 milk production, and output for the 6-month period was just below comparable 1961. Production in Canada and the United States rose slightly above that of a year ago.

Creamery butter production increased 6 percent. Larger milk supplies were available for butter in all countries reporting with the exception of New Zealand.

Factory cheese production in reporting countries was at the 1961 level. In Western Europe, output showed a gain of more than 2 percent, due largely to the heavier production in France. Output was down sharply in Denmark. Higher stocks at the beginning of the year and resulting lower prices discouraged production. In Sweden, more milk went into other products and less cheese was produced. Australia and New Zealand reported substantial increases. Production was down in Canada due to shifts in utilization. In the United States, less milk was channeled into cheese than a year earlier.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production was down 5 percent. Output of total canned milk in West Germany and France was considerably higher. In the Netherlands, production was up, particularly in the manufacture of the more heavily produced evaporated milk.

Total canned milk production was down in the United Kingdom and Australia, and in Canada and the United States, production was considerably below the 1961 level. The decline in the latter countries was due almost entirely to the smaller output of evaporated milk, which makes up the major portion of canned milk production.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, January-June 1962 (preliminary) and comparisons with January-June 1961

BUTTER

Country	1961			1962			January-June 1962 compared with January-June 1961
	January-March	April-June	Total, January-June	January-March	April-June	Total, January-June	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	
							Percent
Canada-----	44,580	113,288	157,868	45,792	116,265	162,057	103
United States-----	366,437	441,109	807,546	427,535	466,810	894,345	111
Denmark-----	83,554	111,553	195,107	84,877	113,978	198,855	102
Finland-----	41,010	60,697	101,707	---	---	---	---
France-----	98,876	146,052	244,928	104,968	160,360	265,328	108
Germany, West-----	221,681	281,141	502,822	234,058	286,578	520,636	104
Ireland-----	6,644	39,628	46,272	8,118	38,192	46,310	100
Netherlands-----	33,803	77,631	111,434	36,153	77,335	113,488	102
Norway-----	6,974	16,430	23,404	7,809	16,219	24,028	103
Sweden-----	32,733	56,876	89,609	40,069	62,973	103,042	115
Switzerland-----	14,449	22,167	36,616	16,352	---	---	---
United Kingdom-----	21,728	38,348	60,076	28,672	43,008	71,680	119
Argentina-----	44,130	25,379	69,509	36,087	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of-----	30,734	22,736	53,470	---	---	---	---
Australia-----	103,360	55,883	159,243	118,145	51,204	169,349	106
New Zealand-----	140,573	37,767	178,340	127,237	41,720	168,957	94

CHEESE

Canada 1/-----	11,287	38,335	49,622	12,768	35,038	47,806	96
United States-----	375,880	500,390	876,270	362,030	476,190	838,220	96
Denmark-----	56,658	87,744	144,402	51,809	82,452	134,261	93
France-----	168,489	207,129	375,618	182,239	214,955	397,194	106
Netherlands-----	83,014	145,244	228,258	85,803	149,073	234,876	103
Norway-----	18,556	30,579	49,135	20,648	31,295	51,943	106
Sweden-----	23,128	41,509	64,637	25,802	37,837	63,639	98
Switzerland-----	27,752	43,636	71,388	28,411	---	---	---
United Kingdom 2/-----	52,416	96,096	148,512	56,896	96,768	153,664	103
Argentina-----	78,548	61,496	140,044	87,602	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of-----	9,038	7,714	16,752	---	---	---	---
Australia-----	23,782	15,693	39,475	28,224	15,846	44,070	112
New Zealand-----	65,446	21,583	87,029	79,473	21,327	100,800	116

CANNED MILK

Canada 3/-----	60,085	115,714	175,799	51,502	103,603	155,105	88
United States 4/-----	471,580	744,820	1,216,400	399,440	638,730	1,038,170	85
France-----	38,294	87,553	125,847	54,271	87,673	141,944	113
Germany, West-----	177,415	264,973	442,388	232,656	269,464	502,120	114
Netherlands-----	181,439	255,197	436,636	202,783	258,882	461,665	106
United Kingdom-----	80,640	166,208	246,848	76,160	152,096	228,256	92
Argentina-----	7,438	4,462	11,900	3,591	---	---	---
Australia 5/-----	40,572	19,871	60,443	38,208	14,629	52,837	87

DRIED MILK 6/

Canada 7/-----	32,458	78,735	111,193	30,011	68,382	98,393	88
United States 7/-----	505,310	689,117	1,194,427	588,400	731,000	1,319,400	110
France-----	43,602	69,577	113,179	49,992	96,707	146,699	130
Germany, West-----	47,597	19,654	67,251	49,689	20,867	70,556	105
Netherlands-----	27,648	108,012	135,660	31,735	120,215	151,950	112
Sweden-----	8,522	23,314	31,836	13,946	29,357	43,303	136
Switzerland-----	4,973	6,556	11,529	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom-----	42,560	75,936	118,496	50,176	74,816	124,992	105
Argentina-----	11,116	4,950	16,066	9,621	---	---	---
Australia-----	29,101	16,309	45,410	28,530	12,565	41,095	99
New Zealand 8/-----	21,226	4,088	25,314	15,630	4,064	19,694	78

1/ Cheddar cheese only. 2/ Total cheese production. 3/ Both bulk and case goods. 4/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 5/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skimmed milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 6/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 7/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 8/ Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, official government statistics, results of office research, and related information.



Output of dried milk, mainly nonfat dry milk, increased 9 percent. Production in all the reporting countries of Western Europe was at a higher rate than a year ago. In Australia, production of both types of dried milk was down. New Zealand's production of nonfat dry milk--the only type reported--continued to decline in the first half of 1962. Total dried milk production declined in Canada, but increased in the United States.

#### WORLD MILK PRODUCTION UP 1 PERCENT IN 1962

An increase of about 1 percent in 1962 world milk production is tentatively forecast on the basis of preliminary estimates for 34 countries which normally account for about 85 percent of the world's production. Output in these countries is expected to reach approximately 620 billion pounds of cow's milk, compared with 611 billion pounds in 1961 and 597 billion pounds in 1960.

Expanded production is expected in all but 7 countries, with 6 others approximating 1961 output. In Western Europe, which accounts for more than a third of world cow's milk production, conditions were generally favorable throughout most of the year, and production probably will increase about 1 percent. Only in Denmark, France, and Italy is milk output expected to be below 1961, reflecting the unusually dry weather which occurred in these countries midway in the year.

In Eastern Europe, present indications are that milk production in 1962 probably will exceed 1961 by approximately 1 percent, with only East Germany and Hungary showing a decline.

Production in the Southern Hemisphere in 1962 is expected to be up about 1 percent from 1961. In most countries in that area output is in excess of a year ago, the increase being attributed to the generally good condition of pastures and stock. In Argentina, however, milk production is expected to decline, reportedly due to far below normal yield per cow. In Chile, drought has affected both pastures and cow numbers, and production may be at the lowest level in years.

A gain of 1 percent is indicated in North American production. In Canada, output is expected to continue an upward trend. Production in Mexico probably will show a substantial increase. In the United States, output is expected to be a record.

Compared with 1951-55, milk production in 1962 may be up by 25 percent. In Western Europe, output is expected to be about 24 percent higher, with only Sweden reporting production below the 5-year average.



Cow's milk: Estimates of 1961 production in important producing countries,  
with comparisons

Countries	Average 1951-55	Annual			1962 compared with 1961
		1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada-----	16,339	18,485	19,245	19,435	101
Mexico-----	3,806	5,453	5,998	6,530	109
United States-----	119,222	122,803	125,456	126,500	101
Austria-----	5,336	6,263	6,397	6,525	102
Belgium-----	7,771	8,579	8,702	8,825	101
Denmark-----	11,521	11,903	12,178	12,000	99
Finland-----	6,147	7,704	7,936	8,165	103
France-----	38,051	49,940	52,846	52,210	99
Germany, West-----	36,023	42,439	43,810	45,395	104
Greece-----	494	864	897	940	105
Ireland-----	5,257	6,457	6,727	7,000	104
Italy-----	16,663	21,270	21,485	21,055	98
Luxembourg-----	395	408	414	420	101
Netherlands-----	12,654	15,075	15,329	15,940	104
Norway-----	3,554	3,555	3,571	3,655	102
Sweden-----	9,829	8,653	8,862	8,850	100
Switzerland-----	5,977	6,797	6,762	6,835	101
United Kingdom-----	23,250	27,933	29,019	29,975	103
Bulgaria-----	658	1,520	1,545	1,545	100
Czechoslovakia-----	7,568	8,433	8,694	8,685	100
Germany, East-----	8,616	12,012	11,580	11,025	95
Hungary-----	3,180	4,280	4,200	4,100	98
Poland-----	20,651	27,530	28,625	28,600	100
Rumania-----	3,952	5,360	5,700	5,700	100
U. S. S. R.-----	79,080	112,500	113,000	116,000	103
Yugoslavia-----	<u>2/</u> 3,324	5,026	4,952	5,000	101
Japan-----	1,613	4,160	4,661	5,310	114
Argentina <u>3/</u> -----	10,108	9,988	9,761	9,565	98
Brazil-----	7,294	11,123	11,618	11,685	101
Chile-----	1,587	2,140	2,035	1,895	93
Uruguay-----	1,220	1,612	1,645	1,655	101
Venezuela-----	<u>2/</u> 513	1,022	1,042	1,040	100
Australia-----	<u>4/</u> 12,518	14,010	14,683	15,345	104
New Zealand <u>5/</u> -----	11,187	11,724	11,889	12,230	103
Total of above countries--	495,358	597,021	611,264	619,635	101

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Milk for commercial use only; milk consumed on farms and milk fed not included. 4/ Excludes milk fed to livestock. 5/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, official government statistics, results of office research and related information.

Production in Eastern Europe is estimated to be about one-third above the 1951-55 average, with the largest percentage increases in Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

In the Southern Hemisphere, cow's milk production, it is estimated, will exceed the 1951-55 average by 20 percent, with increases in all countries reporting except Argentina.

#### 1962-63 WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP TO BREAK RECORD

The 1962-63 world cocoa crop is 2,818 million pounds, according to the first (October) estimate of the Foreign Agriculture Service, a new world record. This is 10 percent above the previous year's outturn and 7 percent above the large 1960-61 harvest. Weather conditions in West Africa have been favorable and record harvests are expected in both Ghana and Nigeria.

North American production is estimated at 197.9 million pounds, compared with 182.6 million in 1961-62. Increases are expected in most producing areas. The Costa Rican crop will be slightly above the previous year's outturn while production in the Dominican Republic is expected to show a 14 percent increase. Growers in the latter country are now receiving \$18 per 50 kilo bag (16.3 cents per pound), compared with \$8.25 per bag (7.5 cents per pound) last year as a result of the elimination of export taxes and the cocoa monopoly. Mexican production continues upward with the 1962-63 crop expected to reach 41.9 million pounds. Output in Trinidad and Tobago will approximate the 1960-61 crop of 14.1 million pounds.

South American production will be higher with increases forecast for most of the producing areas. Brazil accounts for over two-thirds of South American production and the 1962-63 crop of 350 million pounds will be slightly above the previous season. The cocoa producing areas have been hampered by poor transportation and communication and by the lack of development research and sufficient financial support for combatting pod-rot. Production in Colombia, a net importer of cocoa, is increasing as more trees come into bearing. Producers are receiving 650 to 750 pesos per 125 kilograms (28 to 32 cents per pound), which is well above world prices. A 12 percent increase in production is forecast for Peru and Venezuela's crop will be larger due to more favorable weather.

African production will be far above the previous record output as bumper crops are expected in most of the producing area. Production is forecast to be 7 percent above the large 1960-61 outturn. Over two-thirds of the world's supply of cocoa comes from this area. Production in Ghana, the world's largest producer, is estimated to exceed 1 billion pounds for the first time. Favorable weather, improved cultural practices, and new trees coming into bearing were all factors in the record crop this year. Nigeria's crop is estimated at 500 million pounds, 17 percent above the 1961-62 harvest. The Marketing Board has increased producer prices 15 per ton (.6 cents per pound) for the 1962-63 season. The Ivory Coast and Cameroon are also expected to have larger outturns this season.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for the crop year 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:				
Costa Rica . . . . .	21,110	24,900	24,000	25,000
Cuba . . . . .	5,340	6,000	5,000	5,000
Dominican Republic . . . . .	73,920	77,000	77,000	88,000
Grenada . . . . .	3,700	5,000	5,350	5,500
Haiti . . . . .	3,760	4,500	5,300	5,300
Jamaica . . . . .	6,840	6,700	5,400	5,500
Mexico . . . . .	30,720	36,400	39,700	41,900
Panama . . . . .	3,940	4,000	3,500	3,500
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	18,600	14,100	13,000	14,000
Other North America 2/ . . . . .	4,490	4,350	4,350	4,270
Total North America . . . . .	172,420	182,950	182,600	197,970
South America:				
Bolivia . . . . .	6,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
Brazil . . . . .	375,192	330,700	330,700	350,000
Colombia . . . . .	27,660	31,500	33,100	35,300
Ecuador . . . . .	70,740	92,000	85,000	85,000
Peru . . . . .	4,456	7,700	8,800	9,900
Venezuela . . . . .	34,650	26,600	26,450	29,300
Total South America . . . . .	519,198	493,500	489,050	514,500
Africa:				
Cameroon 3/ . . . . .	133,968	157,630	170,000	183,000
Congo, Republic of 4/ . . . . .	640	1,760	1,500	1,700
Congo, Republic of the 5/ . . . . .	9,900	11,500	11,500	12,000
Fernando Po and Rio Muni . . . . .	50,820	64,000	61,700	62,000
Gabon . . . . .	5,680	8,960	8,000	8,500
Ghana . . . . .	569,664	968,220	918,000	1,030,000
Ivory Coast . . . . .	135,248	206,740	181,920	190,000
Liberia . . . . .	1,660	1,900	2,000	2,000
Nigeria 6/ . . . . .	279,360	432,000	426,630	500,000
Sao Tome and Principe . . . . .	19,200	23,000	22,500	22,500
Sierra Leone . . . . .	5,900	7,820	8,740	9,000
Togo 7/ . . . . .	14,340	28,000	25,000	30,000
Other Africa 8/ . . . . .	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,250
Total Africa . . . . .	1,228,380	1,913,630	1,839,690	2,052,950
Asia and Oceania:				
Ceylon . . . . .	6,740	6,000	6,500	6,500
Indonesia . . . . .	3,000	2,500	2,600	2,600
New Guinea . . . . .	7,752	18,000	20,000	24,000
New Hebrides . . . . .	2,100	1,700	2,000	2,000
Philippines . . . . .	4,660	8,100	8,400	8,500
Western Samoa . . . . .	8,760	8,500	9,000	9,000
Total Asia and Oceania . . . . .	33,012	44,800	48,500	52,600
World total . . . . .	1,953,010	2,634,880	2,559,840	2,818,020

1/ Production estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Brazzaville. 5/ Leopoldville. 6/ Prior to 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 7/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo. 8/ Includes Angola and Malagasy Republic.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.



Asia and Oceania production is forecast at 52.6 million pounds, an increase of 59 percent over the 1955-60 average. Larger crops in New Guinea are the main factor in increased output from this area.

#### WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION DECLINES SLIGHTLY

World production of soybeans in 1962, estimated at almost 1.1 billion bushels, is 2 percent less than the record crop of 1961 but one-fifth above the 1955-59 average.

Most of the net decline from last year was in the United States. However, with the exception of the less significant decline in Japan and possibly Mainland China, soybean crops in most other countries increased from 1961.

Soybean production in the United States, according to the October 1 estimate, is 672 million bushels. This is 3 percent below the 1961 record but still the second largest crop ever produced and nearly two-thirds above the 1951-60 average. However, total supplies are a record high, up about 4 percent from 1961, because of larger beginning stocks. The record acreage for harvest of beans is up 2 percent from last year, but the national average yield, at 24.1 bushels, is down about 5 percent. Limited soil moisture supplies and excessive late August temperatures reduced the favorable early-season prospects of a new record outturn.

Important factors influencing U.S. farmers to expand soybean acreage this year were acreage restrictions on competing crops, favorable market prices at planting time, and the relatively high support price for soybeans (reduced only slightly from last year's high level).

Canada is harvesting a near-record soybean crop. On the basis of conditions on or about September 15 production will reach 6.7 million bushels, about 1 percent more than last year. Acreage increased 4 percent from last year, and the expected average yield of 30.3 bushels will be above average but slightly less than last year's record.

The outstanding feature of the last 2 years in Mainland China has been the failure of agricultural output to be sufficiently high to provide the population with a reasonably adequate level of food intake. This phenomenon probably has exerted pressure towards reducing the soybean acreage even though soybeans are a food crop. The bulk of the decline this year is believed to have occurred in the Yellow and Huai River plains where summer grain acreage increased. Yields, while possibly somewhat better than in each of the 3 previous years, are still expected to be only mediocre. At planting time there were complaints about seed quality and complaints of uneven germination necessitating patch resowing.



SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1950-54:	1955-59		1950-54:	1955-59		1950-54:	1955-59	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1961	1962 3/	1960	1961	1962 3/	1960	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1961	1962 3/	1960	1961	1962 3/	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:									
Canada.....	188:	245:	212:	221:	25.2:	31.3:	30.3:	4,131:	6,631:
United States 4/.....	14,747:	21,344:	23,655:	27,340:	20.3:	25.3:	24.1:	298,422:	693,023:
Mexico.....	---	1:	25:	57:	26.0:	13.4:	13.6:	39:	661:
South America:									
Argentina.....	2:	3:	2:	---	13.8:	14.7:	---	28:	37:
Brazil.....	5/ 157:	234:	424:	667:	22.1:	19.7:	15.4:	4,600:	10,104:
Colombia.....	---	17:	37:	37:	12.6:	22.3:	22.3:	211:	716:
Europe:									
Italy.....	2:	1:	6/	---	26.2:	28.5:	---	18:	13:
Rumania.....	55:	62:	25:	---	6.9:	---	---	367:	---
Yugoslavia.....	12:	51:	32:	30:	17.6:	11.6:	14.9:	277:	367:
Other Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.):	15:	7:	6:	6:	---	---	---	50:	52:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	813:	899:	---	---	6.0:	---	---	4,825:	---
Africa:									
Congo, Rep. of the 7/.....	9:	17:	12:	---	10.3:	7.4:	---	174:	73:
Nigeria 8/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	386:	670:
Asia:									
Turkey.....	8:	15:	16:	---	12.4:	14.5:	---	188:	165:
China, Mainland.....	28,219:	27,630:	23,000:	22,485:	12.6:	14.4:	14.7:	344,000:	335,000:
Cambodia.....	5/ 25:	50:	9:	---	8.6:	---	---	438:	331:
China, Taiwan.....	62:	106:	147:	149:	11.6:	13.1:	---	1,248:	1,935:
Indonesia.....	1,066:	1,364:	1,609:	1,555:	10.2:	10.1:	10.1:	13,919:	15,650:
Japan.....	1,036:	898:	758:	672:	16.0:	20.1:	20.1:	16,499:	14,216:
Korea, South.....	625:	669:	667:	---	7.8:	8.2:	---	5,484:	6,063:
Thailand.....	54:	56:	53:	57:	15.1:	17.6:	15.7:	839:	889:
Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea 10/.....	18,065:	25,130:	27,835:	31,550:	---	---	---	534,985:	752,295:
Estimated world total 10/.....	48,005:	54,560:	53,250:	57,340:	---	---	---	894,340:	1,080,950:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Includes Rwanda and Burundi. 8/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. 9/ Goal. 10/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

Spring was somewhat delayed in the Northeast although the official press claimed sowing had been completed in good time. Growing conditions this year in North China and the Yellow and Huai River plains were somewhat better than in 1961 and markedly better than in the summer of 1960.

Thus, while yields may be up slightly, they are not believed to be enough to offset the reduced acreage. Consequently, production is placed tentatively at about 330 million bushels, or slightly less than the estimated outturn of 1961.

Soybean acreage in Japan has declined every year since 1954, and the downtrend continued in 1962 when only 672,000 acres were planted, 5 percent less than in 1961. Growing conditions reportedly are better than normal but about the same as last year, and production also is expected to be down 5 percent--to about 13.5 million bushels. The major reason for the decline in acreage appears to be that producers do not consider the government support price profitable, and consequently have diverted some soybean acreage to other crops. In Hokkaido, the largest producing area, there was some diversion this year from soybeans to kidney beans and forage crops.

Soybean production in the U.S.S.R. in recent years is believed to have varied little from the 8-million-bushel level of 1959. However, the failure of Communist China to supply the import requirements of the U.S.S.R. in 1961 has stimulated an interest in domestic soybean production. It is reported that about 2.5 million acres--30 percent of the total cultivated area in the Soviet Far East--are expected to be planted to soybeans by 1965, and production is expected to reach 40 million bushels. The Soviet Union thus hopes to meet its requirements for soybeans from domestic production. Prior to Communist China's curtailment of agricultural raw materials in the second half of 1960, oil mills in the Soviet Far East depended on Chinese soybeans for the bulk of their raw materials.

Indonesian soybean production in 1962 was about the same as last year. The deficit supply of cooking oil has not stimulated soybean production because soybeans in Indonesia are not crushed for oil but are used in prepared food. Moreover, production probably has not varied greatly because there is competition for the land from rice.

Indications are that Thailand's soybean acreage increased slightly this year as a result of favorable prices. And, with average yields about the same as last year, production also may be up--to almost a million bushels. Slight annual increases are expected in the next few years, providing a small surplus for export. However, when presently planned irrigation projects are fully operative, there is expected to be a more rapid increase in all cash second crops, including soybeans.

Brazil's 1962 soybean harvest is estimated unofficially at 10.3 million bushels only slightly larger than the 1961 crop. Area planted to soybeans late in 1961 for harvest early in 1962 was one-fourth above the previous year's level. However, killing frosts at flowering time destroyed about one-fourth of the buds, reducing production considerably. Brazil's soybean production has more than doubled the average 1955-59 outturn.

#### WORLD BARLEY TRADE LOWER; CONTINUES DECLINE

World barley trade declined slightly in 1960-61, continuing a downward trend since 1956-57. Barley has run counter to a general upward trend in coarse grain exports over a 5-year period.

World barley exports amounted to 6,363,500 metric tons in 1960-61, 6 percent less than the 6,791,100 tons that moved during 1959-60. Higher production in Western Europe and Japan was the main factor affecting world demand.

U.S. exports of barley declined in 1960-61 to 2,194,400 metric tons compared with 2,510,600 tons the previous year. French barley exports increased significantly in 1960-61, and exports from Australia and the U.S.S.R. also increased. On the other hand, exports from Argentina, Denmark, and Canada were lower.

Preliminary tabulations of world barley exports during 1961-62 indicate that total shipments were higher than the previous year. Significantly higher import requirements of North Africa and Mainland China were the main factors affecting world trade.

(Table on following pages)

#### WORLD CURRANT PACK UP, PRICES DOWN

The 1962 commercial dried currant pack--in Australia, Greece, and South Africa--is expected to total 124,100 short tons, a 10,700-ton increase over 1961 and a 20,000-ton increase over the 1955-59 average.

Greece, which dominates world currant production, enjoyed a bumper harvest--the largest since 1940. Favorable weather and the coming-into-bearing of new acreage were responsible for the larger output. Some of the new acreage has replaced older, less productive vineyards and some represents a net increase in area. Rain and excess humidity at harvest time reduced the Australian pack.

(Continued on Page 20)



BARLEY: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1961 1/

Destination	Exporting countries										World total
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Denmark	U.S.S.R. 2/	East Europe 3/	Other		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
North and Central America and Caribbean											
Canada	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.6
Mexico	43.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.5
United States	--	219.8	1.3	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	324.4
British Honduras	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Costa Rica	1.1	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
El Salvador	1.4	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4
Guatemala	1.1	2.0	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	3.2
Honduras	2.3	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9
Nicaragua	.4	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Panama, Republic of	1.5	1.4	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	3.0
Barbados	.1	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Cuba	4.9	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2
Dominican Republic	.6	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Jamaica	.1	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1
Trinidad and Tobago	.1	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	.8
Others	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Total	85.8	340.8	1.3	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	432.1
South America:											
Argentina	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Bolivia	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Brazil	.6	3.8	--	6.0	--	21.1	--	17.0	2.8	--	51.3
British Guiana	.4	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.1
Colombia	1.9	.5	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	5.2
Ecuador	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Peru	2.3	1.8	--	2.6	--	.2	--	--	--	--	6.9
Venezuela	33.5	5.6	--	--	--	3.5	--	.1	7.0	--	49.7
Total	39.4	12.0	--	8.6	--	27.7	--	17.1	9.8	--	114.6
Europe:											
Austria	44.4	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	23.3	5.7	--	81.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	93.6	--	5.2	.1	183.5	.4	11.3	40.7	57.3	--	392.1
Denmark	72.9	--	4.3	--	104.0	--	29.8	5.2	60.6	--	276.8
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.1
France	--	--	--	--	--	4/	--	--	.1	--	.1
Germany, West	204.5	1.8	14.2	59.0	184.9	28.9	65.7	55.9	163.7	--	778.6
Greece	51.7	--	--	--	2.2	1.2	--	1.0	--	--	56.1
Iceland	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Ireland	1.5	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	.5	--	6.4
Italy	58.0	1.7	175.9	60.4	116.7	.6	47.4	16.2	72.8	--	549.7
Netherlands	232.8	1.8	77.5	2.6	83.5	--	--	5.1	55.0	--	458.3
Norway	.5	--	5.7	--	1.7	12.1	--	2.0	.1	--	22.1
Portugal	.1	--	--	--	6.8	1.0	--	--	1.9	--	9.8
Spain	202.1	--	--	--	81.1	4/	--	11.0	14.5	--	308.7
Sweden	2.8	--	1.0	--	--	2.8	--	--	4.8	--	11.4
Switzerland	36.3	3.5	9.9	--	147.1	2.1	3.8	37.2	39.1	--	279.0
United Kingdom	6.3	229.2	211.6	--	73.1	1.9	345.9	--	7.6	--	875.6
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	1.6
Malta	3.5	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.9	--	4.8
Total West Europe	1,016.3	238.0	505.3	122.1	985.0	56.5	511.9	197.6	486.2	--	4,118.9
Poland	246.1	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	262.8
U.S.S.R.	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Total East Europe	246.1	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	262.8
Total all Europe	1,262.4	238.0	505.3	122.1	1,001.7	56.5	511.9	197.6	486.2	--	4,381.7
Africa:											
Algeria	--	--	--	--	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	22.9
Libya	44.1	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	44.2
Morocco	21.3	--	--	--	74.9	--	--	--	--	--	96.2
Sudan	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Tunisia	2.0	--	--	--	39.6	--	--	--	--	--	41.6



BARLEY: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1961 1/ (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Denmark	U.S.S.R. 2/	East Europe 3/	Other	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa (continued):										
Canary Islands .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	2.5
British East Africa .....	--	1.4	--	--	--	.2	--	--	.9	2.5
French Equatorial Africa .....	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.7
Ghana .....	--	.3	--	--	--	.1	--	--	.1	.5
West Africa, n.e.c. 5/ .....	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.0
Angola .....	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Congo, Republic of .....	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.5	23.6
Mozambique .....	--	--	.7	--	--	.6	--	--	--	1.3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
South Africa Republic .....	.1	--	6.8	--	--	.2	--	--	1.0	8.1
Total .....	71.4	3.6	7.5	--	143.2	1.2	--	--	25.0	251.9
Asia:										
Aden .....	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c. .....	.4	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Bahrein .....	.3	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Iran .....	38.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.4
Israel .....	43.1	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	.1	47.6
Jordan .....	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.1
Kuwait .....	5.5	--	5.9	--	2.6	--	--	--	1.8	15.8
Lebanon .....	29.9	--	4.9	.7	--	--	--	--	--	35.5
Saudi Arabia .....	12.9	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.0
Syria .....	63.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63.4
Burma .....	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Ceylon .....	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Communist China .....	--	359.2	208.7	--	26.5	--	--	--	--	594.4
Formosa .....	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.2
Hong Kong .....	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.8
Indonesia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
Japan .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.2
Republic of Korea .....	181.4	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	181.5
Pakistan .....	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Philippine Republic .....	2.4	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3
Thailand .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	.7
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia .....	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.8
Others .....	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	1.0
Total .....	407.1	367.3	227.1	.7	31.9	4.4	--	--	4.2	1,042.7
Oceania:										
British Pacific Islands ..	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
French Pacific Islands .....	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.2
Total .....	--	--	5.3	--	.2	--	--	--	--	5.5
Others, unspecified .....	--	--	22.3	--	1.8	2.7	13.1	8.8	86.3	135.0
World total .....	1,866.1	961.7	762.8	131.4	1,178.8	96.7	525.0	223.5	611.5	6,363.5
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels ..	85,709	44,170	35,311	6,035	54,142	4,441	24,113	10,265	28,087	292,273

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision 2/ Exports from U.S.S.R. are based in part upon import data obtained from recipient countries. 3/ Communist countries of Eastern Europe except U.S.S.R. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons. 5/ Former French West Africa.

1962-63 WORLD COFFEE CROP  
TO EXCEED REQUIREMENTS

The Foreign Agricultural Services's second estimate of the 1962-63 world coffee crop places total production at 65.9 million bags, with 52.7 million bags exportable. This would be a decrease of about 8 percent from the 1961-62 crop, but would exceed estimated world requirements by some 6 million bags.

The 1962-63 production estimate for North America is placed at 10.5 million bags, 8.1 million of which is exportable. This is little different from the 1961-62 estimate.

Weather has been favorable in Costa Rica which is expected to produce a record crop. The Dominican Republic crop will be slightly lower this year, and a considerable reduction from the 1961-62 record is expected in El Salvador.

Ideal weather conditions have prevailed for the 1962-63 Guatemalan coffee crop, which is estimated 11 percent higher than 1961-62. The 1962-63 crop is also expected to be higher for Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua.

The 1962-63 Jamaican crop is estimated at 50,000 bags, with 35,000 exportable, while the estimates for Trinidad and Tobago are 55,000 and 45,000, respectively.

South American 1962-63 production is estimated at a total of 37.4 million bags and 28.6 million exportable. The lower crop this year, which is due to a smaller Brazilian crop, accounts for most of the world reduction from 1961-62.

---

One of the functions assigned to the Foreign Agricultural Service by Congress is to make and publish estimates of world production, stocks and trade of important agricultural commodities. These estimates are available for any purpose that users may elect. The estimates of coffee production have been used for quota setting purposes in Producer Coffee Agreements over the past several years and are again being used for this purpose in the new long-term Agreement negotiated at the recent United Nations Conference in New York.

While the Foreign Agricultural Service has no objection to its estimates being used for this purpose, it cannot assume the responsibility of justifying or defending any estimates used for quota negotiating purposes. Foreign Agricultural Service reserves the right to accept or reject any official or semi-official figures which any country may submit, and to exercise its judgment in the preparation of published estimates.

Production in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil will be much lower this year, due to extreme drought in 1961, and partially to abandonment of older, low-yielding trees. Colombia's 1962-63 coffee crop is estimated at the same level as 1961-62 -- the Antioquia crop will be smaller but the Department of Caldas will have a larger crop.

Peru has good yields for 1962-63 due to favorable weather and improved cultural practices. A shortage of hand labor and technical and credit facilities had some adverse effect.

Venezuela is attempting to expand coffee production through a vigorous credit and technical assistance program. Nevertheless, coffee exports have been on a downward trend.

The 1962-63 African crop is estimated at a total of 14.6 million bags, with 14.0 million exportable. Increases are expected for several countries, due to more favorable weather, less internal disturbances, and larger harvested acreage.

The 1962-63 crop in Angola should be the largest for any African country. The actual production will depend somewhat on the extent of internal disturbances. This will also be an influencing factor on the production in the Republic of the Congo, where sizable amounts of contra-band coffee moved across borders during the past year.

The Ivory Coast coffee crop is expected to be much above the drought reduced 1961-62 crop. Also, this is the "on" year for Ivory Coast production.

Ethiopia's coffee production is increasing but the lack of adequate road and transportation facilities slows up harvesting and marketing. Of the African coffee producing countries, Ethiopia is by far the largest consumer.

The 1962-63 crop will be larger for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. This is partly because of increased plantings coming into production, but primarily because of more normal yields after adverse weather reduced the size of the 1961-62 crops.

Exportable production estimates (in bags) for some of the smaller producing countries of Africa are as follows, with 1961-62 shown first and 1962-63 second: Cape Verde, 2,000; 2,000, Comores Islands, 1,000; 1,000, Dahomey, 40,000; 40,000, Gabon, 17,000; 19,000, Ghana, 38,000; 43,000, Liberia, 16,000; 16,000, Nigeria, 18,000; 18,000, Republic of Congo, 11,000; 11,000, Sao Tome and Principe, 6,000; 6,000, Sierra Leone, 40,000; 75,000, Spanish Guinea, 110,000; 110,000.

Total production for Asia and Oceania for 1962-63 is estimated at 3,475,000 bags, with exportable at 2,005,000 bags. This compares with a total production of 3,220,000 bags and exportable of 1,790,000 bags in 1961-62. Indonesia's 1962-63 crop is estimated at the same level as for 1961-62, however, a sizeable increase is expected for India. Production in the Philippines continues to increase.



GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1962-63  
with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51 1954/55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	2nd estimate 1962-63
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	439	905	1,165	1,140	1,240
Cuba .....	542	800	700	800	800
Dominican Republic .....	455	585	500	600	550
El Salvador .....	1,216	1,575	1,450	1,800	1,600
Guatemala .....	1,129	1,600	1,500	1,650	1,850
Haiti .....	642	650	425	700	500
Honduras .....	212	350	275	375	400
Mexico .....	1,373	2,050	2,100	2,350	2,500
Nicaragua .....	362	367	485	440	485
Panama 3/ .....	---	70	65	70	75
Other 4/ .....	470	475	385	465	460
Total North America .....	6,840	9,427	9,050	10,390	10,460
South America:					
Brazil .....	18,964	44,000	29,000	35,000	27,000
Colombia .....	6,330	8,000	7,700	7,800	7,800
Ecuador .....	347	675	750	800	850
Peru .....	146	475	525	700	800
Venezuela .....	729	850	865	850	850
Other 5/ .....	55	70	90	92	97
Total South America .....	26,571	54,070	38,930	45,242	37,397
Africa:					
Angola .....	1,019	1,800	2,750	2,800	3,100
Burundi 6/ .....	---	---	---	---	300
Cameroon 7/ .....	182	560	675	835	875
Central African Republic ..	---	105	125	145	140
Ethiopia .....	613	1,065	1,100	1,220	1,280
Guinea .....	120	195	235	235	235
Ivory Coast .....	1,210	2,578	3,200	1,650	2,800
Kenya .....	223	410	575	465	620
Malagasy Republic .....	634	825	930	900	900
Republic of the Congo .....	613	1,380	900	900	950
Ruandi-Urundi 8/ .....	---	600	400	400	---
Rwanda 6/ .....	---	---	---	---	200
Tanganyika .....	281	425	495	410	500
Togo .....	58	140	150	172	177
Uganda .....	754	1,950	1,907	1,900	2,150
Other 9/ .....	213	393	446	331	373
Total Africa .....	5,920	12,426	13,888	12,363	14,600
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	387	800	1,125	750	1,000
Indonesia .....	985	1,500	1,525	1,500	1,500
Yemen .....	70	90	90	90	90
Other 10/ .....	275	581	820	880	885
Total Asia and Oceania ..	1,717	2,971	3,560	3,220	3,475
World total production .....	41,048	78,894	65,428	71,215	65,932

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruandi-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruandi-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1962-63  
with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average : 1950/51 : 1954/55 :	1959-60 :	1960-61 :	1961-62 :	2nd estimate 1962-63 :
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	378	800	1,050	1,025	1,125
Cuba .....	49	200	100	200	200
Dominican Republic .....	372	460	375	475	425
El Salvador .....	1,087	1,475	1,350	1,700	1,500
Guatemala .....	905	1,400	1,300	1,450	1,650
Haiti .....	443	500	275	550	350
Honduras .....	167	300	225	310	335
Mexico .....	1,141	1,550	1,450	1,600	1,700
Nicaragua .....	313	325	443	395	440
Panama 3/ .....	---	25	20	25	30
Other 4/ .....	72	365	287	320	310
Total North America .....	4,927	7,400	6,875	8,050	8,065
South America:					
Brazil .....	14,730	37,000	22,000	28,000	20,000
Colombia .....	5,632	7,000	7,000	6,800	6,800
Ecuador .....	308	475	500	600	650
Peru .....	68	375	415	585	675
Venezuela .....	488	410	425	400	400
Other 5/ .....	52	44	40	41	46
Total South America .....	21,278	45,304	30,380	36,426	28,571
Africa:					
Angola .....	990	1,775	2,700	2,750	3,050
Burundi 6/ .....	---	---	---	---	295
Cameroon 7/ .....	180	545	660	820	855
Central African Republic ..	---	95	120	140	135
Ethiopia .....	544	905	935	1,050	1,100
Guinea .....	110	180	225	220	220
Ivory Coast .....	1,137	2,530	3,150	1,600	2,750
Kenya .....	214	390	558	445	600
Malagasy Republic .....	569	750	840	800	800
Republic of the Congo .....	595	1,365	850	850	900
Ruanda-Urundi 8/ .....	---	590	390	390	---
Rwanda 6/ .....	---	---	---	---	195
Tanganyika .....	274	420	485	400	490
Togo .....	57	138	148	170	175
Uganda .....	744	1,920	1,895	1,888	2,137
Other 9/ .....	211	355	406	299	341
Total Africa .....	5,625	11,958	13,362	11,822	14,043
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	93	275	550	250	450
Indonesia .....	504	1,300	1,325	1,300	1,300
Yemen .....	60	80	80	80	80
Other 10/ .....	71	66	140	160	175
Total Asia and Oceania ..	728	1,721	2,095	1,790	2,005
World exportable production ..	32,588	66,383	52,712	58,088	52,684

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guinea, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

(Continued from page 13)

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1959-62

Country	:Average : :1955-59 :	1958	1959	1960	1961	:Preliminary : 1962
	: Short : tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia.....	13,000	13,200	12,500	8,700	14,500	8,500
Greece.....	90,000	94,000	89,000	107,000	98,000	115,000
South Africa, Rep. of.....	1,000	1,200	900	1,200	900	600
Total.....	104,100	108,400	102,400	116,900	113,400	124,100

World trade in currants this season may be about the same, in terms of total volume, as last season. Though Australian exports will be down--they amounted to only 1,299 tons the first six months of 1962 as against 5,401 tons in the same period of 1961--Greek exports may be slightly higher than last season.

Exports of Greek and Australian dried currants have been as follows:

Country	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961
	: Short : tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece (Year beginning Sept. 1).....	72,004	71,282	66,896	71,100	71,700
Australia (Year beginning Jan. 1)....	6,682	9,105	7,597	4,747	9,299

Prices of Greek currants are lower this season than last though the 1962 crop support price is the same as the 1961 support level. Average prices of Greek currants in September 1961 and 1962 were as follows:

Variety	: London Market Price C and F : September 1961	: September 1962
	: U.S. cents per lb.	
Vostizza (Aegion).....	14.3	13.5
Pyrgas.....	12.0	13.0
Kalamata.....	11.8	11.3

#### WORLD RAISIN PRODUCTION AGAIN LARGE

The 1962 world raisin pack is estimated at 539,700 short tons. Though this is nearly 20,000 tons less than the 1961 pack of 558,800 tons, it is over 34,000 tons larger than the 1955-59 average. This is the third harvest of the last four in which production exceeded the average, an indication of the expanding acreage or improving yields in the major producing countries.

Substantially larger crops than last year were harvested in Australia, Greece, and Turkey. However, sharply reduced 1962 output in United States and Iran more than offset those increases.

September 1, 1962 stocks in the four northern hemisphere countries were somewhat higher than a year earlier, being estimated at 41,900 versus 32,600 tons respectively.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1955-59 annual 1959-62

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 :	: 1959 :	: 1960 :	: 1961 :	: Preliminary : 1962 :
	: Short : tons	Short tonsq	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia:	:				
Lexias.....	8,000	8,700	10,500	7,600	8,500
Sultanas.....	66,900	74,900	56,100	68,300	88,400
Cyprus.....	7,000	7,100	10,600	11,800	1/
Greece.....	53,400	69,000	29,800	64,500	90,000
Iran.....	64,000	67,000	44,000	68,000	55,000
South Africa, Rep. of.....	6,500	6,300	7,000	6,700	6,800
Spain.....	14,700	14,200	14,900	9,900	11,000
Turkey.....	83,800	105,000	74,000	94,000	103,000
Foreign total.....	304,300	352,200	246,900	330,800	369,700
United States.....	201,200	223,000	194,000	228,000	2/170,000
Grand total.....	505,500	575,200	440,900	558,800	539,700

1/ 1962 figure not available; 1955-59 average used. 2/ Unofficial estimate.

Exports of raisins in the 1962-63 season from Greece, Iran, Turkey, United States, Cyprus and Spain and in calendar 1962 from Australia and South Africa may total about 315,000 tons--approximately the same as in the 1959-60 and 1961-62 seasons.

Turkey, Australia and Greece are each expected to export exceptionally heavy tonnages this season due to their large export availabilities and reduced prices while United States exports will be down sharply and Iranian exports somewhat lower.

Except for California raisins, prices so far this season are sharply lower than those of the last two years. In late September, Turkish No. 9 were quoted at 12.6 cents per pound, landed duty paid, London, as against 13.8 cents a year earlier and 15.4 cents in late September 1960. The respective prices for Australian 5 crown were 13.0 cents, 15.4 cents, and 17.0 cents. Greek No. 4 Naturals were being quoted this year at 10.6 cents c.i.f. London versus 12.2 cents in late September 1961 and 14.8 cents in September 1960. Iranian Maraghas likewise have been lower this season than the past two, London c.i.f. quotations being 9.3 cents, 10.5 cents, and 11.8 cents respectively.



RAISINS: Exports from 5 leading producing countries  
average 1955-59, annual 1959-62

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 :	: 1958-59 :	: 1959-60 :	: 1961-62 :	: Preliminary : 1961-62 :
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	: Short : <u>tons</u>	: Short : <u>tons</u>	: Short : <u>tons</u>	: Short : <u>tons</u>
Australia.....	: 59,700	: 75,400	: 65,000	: 48,400	: 56,900
Greece.....	: 51,900	: 43,700	: 56,100	: 26,800	: 51,300
Iran.....	: 40,800	: 36,900	: 45,000	: 33,000	<u>1/</u> 42,000
Turkey.....	: 59,800	: 55,600	: 88,900	: 65,000	: 80,000
Foreign total.....	: 212,200	: 211,600	: 255,000	: 173,200	: 230,200
United States.....	: 45,100	: 23,200	: 44,500	: 61,200	<u>1/</u> 65,400
Cyprus, So. Africa, Spain.....	: 16,400	: 12,200	: 16,100	: 19,800	<u>1/</u> 18,000
Total.....	: 273,700	: 247,000	: 315,600	: 254,200	: 313,400

1/ Estimate.

WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER  
TO INCREASE IN 1963

Hog slaughter in 32 important hog producing countries will increase about 4 percent in 1962. A further increase of about 2 percent is expected next year. Slaughter in the 32 countries this year is about 30 percent above the 1951-55 average.

During 1962 hog slaughter is rising in most countries but decreases are probable in Argentina, Uruguay, Spain, Yugoslavia, and New Zealand. During 1963 slaughter is expected to increase in most countries but declines are expected in Canada, Mexico, Uruguay, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Australia.

Hog slaughter in Europe in 1962 will be almost 50 percent above the 1951-55 average, but slaughter in the 3 North American countries will be only 6 percent above average. Pork production in several European countries has set new records. The increase in production of pork and lard in Europe has increased competition faced by U.S. exports to that area.

The expected general increase in pork production in 1963 can be consumed readily by the growing population. Also demand for meats in general is expected to continue to rise. On the other hand, there has been a shift in preference from pork to beef in recent years in several European countries and in the United States and Canada. This shift in demand has been reflected in retail prices.



HOGS: Total number slaughtered in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1960 and 1961, indicated 1962 and forecast 1963

Countries	Average 1951-55	1960	1961	Indicated 1962	Forecast 1963	Percent change 1962 of 1961
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Per- cent
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada.....	6,817	8,135	8,026	8,100	8,000	+1
Mexico.....	2,281	3,019	3,042	3,250	3,150	+7
United States 1/.....	79,801	84,196	82,957	82,900	84,800	+1
Total.....	88,899	95,350	93,125	94,250	95,950	+1
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina.....	1,893	2,285	2,100	2,000	2,100	-5
Brazil 2/.....	6,227	7,092	7,500	8,000	8,200	+7
Colombia.....	912	1,137	1,241	1,340	1,425	+8
Uruguay.....	232	291	302	300	295	-1
Total.....	9,264	10,805	11,143	11,640	12,020	+4
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria.....	2,348	2,979	3,075	3,280	3,350	+7
Belgium.....	2,124	2,761	2,897	3,075	3,180	+6
Denmark.....	6,346	9,696	10,100	10,800	10,800	+7
France 2/.....	9,319	9,302	10,100	10,100	10,300	+2
Germany, West.....	3/14,441	4/20,951	4/22,318	4/23,470	4/24,100	+5
Ireland.....	1,092	1,407	1,569	1,670	1,720	+6
Italy.....	3,857	5,130	5,117	5,430	5,470	+1
Netherlands.....	3,092	5,115	4,706	5,100	4,600	+8
Norway.....	486	772	826	860	830	-3
Portugal.....	1,109	1,194	1,099	1,100	1,200	+9
Spain 5/.....	2,080	2,986	2,678	2,655	2,660	-1
Sweden.....	2,363	3,180	3,072	3,180	2,930	-8
Switzerland.....	1,064	1,552	1,621	1,630	1,800	+1
United Kingdom 2/.....	7,829	10,272	10,729	11,745	13,000	+9
Czechoslovakia 2/.....	5/3,958	5,373	5,600	---	---	---
Germany, East 2/.....	6,018	7,059	7,410	---	---	---
Hungary.....	3,800	3,400	4,000	5,000	---	+25
Poland.....	9,231	11,736	13,595	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	5/4,704	7,012	6,959	6,800	6,400	-2
Total.....	82,103	111,894	116,583	122,595	123,440	+5
<b>Africa:</b>						
So. Africa, Rep. of 7/.....	902	854	910	960	1,000	+5
<b>Asia:</b>						
China, Taiwan 2/.....	1,508	2,064	2,194	---	---	---
Japan 2/.....	1,477	2,836	3,946	5,600	7,840	+42
Philippines.....	2,371	3,517	3,657	3,800	---	+4
Total.....	5,356	8,417	9,797	11,650	14,040	+19
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	1,632	2,134	2,338	2,400	2,100	+3
New Zealand 8/.....	734	863	837	815	850	-3
Total.....	2,366	2,997	3,175	3,215	2,950	+1
Total specified countries.....	188,890	230,317	234,733	244,310	249,400	+4

1/ Excludes slaughter in Hawaii and Virgin Islands. 2/ Commercial slaughter only. 3/ Slaughter from domestic sources only. Excludes Saarland. 4/ Includes imported animals slaughtered. Includes Saarland. 5/ Reported slaughter only. 6/ Less than 5 years. 7/ Year ending June 30. 8/ Year ending September 30. 9/ Includes allowance for missing data for countries shown.

Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information. Foreign Agricultural Service, October 1962.

North America. January-March 1963 slaughter in Canada is expected to be about 10 percent less than in the same months of 1962; however, marketing in April-September are expected to be 5 percent larger than a year earlier. There were 5.3 million hogs on farms in Canada on September 1, 1962, 5 percent less than a year earlier. Fall farrowings are expected to be up sharply. Increased pork production is not expected to exceed prospective demand at fairly high prices; therefore, supplies for export are not likely to increase much and U.S. imports probably will continue relatively small. Slaughter in the United States has been higher in 1962 and the total for 1963 is expected to be the largest since 1959 and 6 percent greater than average. Prices of pork are not expected to decline appreciably in 1963 despite the higher production. Mexican slaughter in 1962 has been relatively large. Apparently farmers are reducing numbers for slaughter in 1963, although the Mexican Government maintains an official support price equal to \$21.80 per 100 pounds for live hogs. Feed prices have increased relative to hog prices.

South America. Hog prices in Argentina have increased substantially since late 1961. However, corn prices have also risen in recent months and the hog-corn price ratio is not as favorable as it was a year ago. Slaughter in the large meat packing plants in Brazil has increase substantially in recent years. Commercial slaughter has scored new records. The government is encouraging hog production and prices of meat and meat products continue to rise. Colombia's hog industry is developing much faster than anticipated. Considerable progress has been made in control of the disease which previously plagued producers. It is estimated that 70 percent of the animals are being vaccinated for cholera. Per capita consumption of pork is rising along with the greater domestic production. Hog production has become much less profitable in Uruguay as hog prices have decline and feed prices have risen.

Europe. Austria is expected to resume imports of hogs and to increase total slaughter although the number of home produced hogs will probably decline. Danish hog slaughter, at 5 percent above a year earlier, was an alltime record during the first half of 1962. Since hog numbers on farms are above a year earlier, the high rate of slaughter is expected to continue. Pork production in France increased about 10 percent during the first half of 1962 over a year earlier. Further increases in output are expected in 1963. Establishment of variable import fees in Germany is expected to reduce imports of hogs for slaughter. However, German prices may rise considerably in the latter part of 1962. The new levy system will tend to even out seasonal price fluctuations in the German market. Assuming that about 4 million swine will be slaughtered for farm use some 19.5 million head will be available for commercial slaughter in 1962 compared with about 18 million head in 1961. The prospective larger supply of pork in 1963 should be absorbed at considerably higher prices.

Ireland has established a government subsidy program to encourage hog production. Hog production in the Netherlands is decreasing and slaughter in 1963 is expected to decline. The decrease is mainly due to low prices for hogs in 1962 and limited export possibilities to other West European countries. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease from December 1961 to May 1962 necessitated slaughter of 350,000 to 400,000 hogs. Nevertheless, 1962 slaughter is only slightly less than the record kill of 1960. Hog prices in Norway have declined moderately and peak slaughter is expected in 1962.

The outbreak of African Swine Fever in Spain reduced butcherings in 1961 and is having its effect on slaughter this year. Hogs are not permitted to be raised in infected areas and embargoes are maintained on the movement of hogs for disease control. If the disease can be brought under control, hog production will probably rise. Sweden expects to have difficulty exporting swine and pork because of the new trading arrangements established by the EEC. Pork production in the second half of 1962 is expected to decline slightly, partly because of a reduction in the weights of hogs killed. Lower marketing weights are resulting from the relatively low hog prices and high feed prices. In April 1962 Switzerland had 22 percent more sows on farms than a year earlier. The increased production will show up mainly in larger slaughter during 1963. Fewer hogs may be imported in 1963.

The number of swine on farms in England and Wales in September 1962 was 5.8 million head compared with 5.3 million a year earlier. The number of breeding sows had increased from 640,000 to 702,000 head. In 1961 the United Kingdom put into effect a new price support system which established support prices for hogs in relation to the prospective production and demand for hogs. At present it is scaling down the price guarantees as production has reached new alltime records.

Other areas. Hog production in Japan has increased several fold since 1950. The gains have resulted from larger imports of grain and a government price support program. Pork production is setting new records each year and the government has surplus supplies of pork which it has acquired to support prices.

In Australia the hog kill was comparatively larger in 1962, but a rather sharp decrease is indicated next year, largely as a result of higher feed prices. Slaughter in New Zealand in 1962 was slightly smaller than a year earlier, but a moderate increase is in prospect for 1963. Production in New Zealand is fairly stable as a large part of the hog feed is skim milk and other dairy by-products.



WORLD BARLEY AND OATS  
PRODUCTION LARGER

World production of barley and oats in 1962 is about 5 percent above the small 1961 total and close to the 1955-59 average, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Combined production of these grains for the current season is forecast at 143 million short tons, compared with 136 million last year. The increase is in barley, with larger crops throughout the Northern Hemisphere bringing the world total to a new high. No increase is expected in the Southern Hemisphere. The increase in barley is only partly offset by a small reduction in estimated world production of oats.

The world barley crop is forecast at a record 3,720 million bushels, 9 percent above the 1961 total. Although increases are general, the largest gains are in Western Europe, North America and the Soviet Union. Those three areas account for 80 percent of the increase over last year.

World production of oats is tentatively forecast at 3,375 million bushels, which would be the smallest outturn for more than forty years. Acreage continued the downward trend of recent years, to reach a new low of 86 million acres, contrasting with the 1955-59 average of 118 million. More than half that reduction was in the Soviet Union, about a third in North America--mostly in the United States--and the remainder in Europe.

North America's outturn of barley and oats in 1962 amounts to more than a fourth of the world total. Both barley and oats totals were well above 1961 but somewhat below the 1955-59 average. The barley crop of 603 million bushels is 17 percent larger than in 1961 and 11 percent below the 5-year average. The U.S. crop was slightly above average but Canada's harvest was about a third smaller because of sharply reduced acreage.

Oats production in North America is estimated at 1,518 million bushels, an increase of 17 percent, as was the case for barley, but is 13 percent less than in 1955-59. Yields were at a new high of 44.9 bushels per acre for the continent. The U.S. production of 1,028 million bushels was harvested from 23 million acres, the smallest harvested acreage since 1884. Yields of 44.5 bushels per acre have been exceeded only in 1958. Canada's crop of 484 million bushels was harvested from an acreage 2 million acres larger than the small 1961 acreage. Near-record yields also contributed to the large outturn.

In Western Europe production of these grains is 5 percent larger than last year, because of a larger barley harvest; production of oats is slightly smaller. A total of 1,100 million bushels of barley is forecast, 100 million more than in 1961. Increases in West Germany, France, and Spain account for most of the increase. Unprecedented yields were the principal factor though acreage was slightly larger than a year ago.

Production of oats is estimated at 840 million bushels compared with 860 million last year and the 1955-59 average of 935 million. Moderately higher yields could only partly offset reduced acreage.

Eastern Europe's harvests of both barley and oats are smaller than last year. Though firm estimates are not yet available, indications are that barley production is about 265 million bushels, compared with the good outturn of 285 million last year. Conditions appeared less favorable than last year in all countries except East Germany, where improvement over the very poor 1961 conditions is reported.

Production of oats is estimated at 360 million bushels, down 25 million from a year ago. Lower yields and slightly reduced acreage account for the reduction.

The Soviet Union reports a sharp cut in acreage in oats with a shift of the acreage to other feeds. The reported oats acreage is less than half the average for 1955-59. Yields are indicated to be below average. An increase is indicated for barley acreage, continuing the upward trend of recent years. Even with slightly below average yields, production should be well above average.

Production of 875 million bushels of barley in Asia is larger than last year because of larger outturns in Near East countries and in India. Both Iraq and Syria will have exportable supplies again after last year's below average crops. India's production of 143 million bushels is at an alltime high. Oats production of 105 million bushels is slightly larger than last year.

Africa's barley total this year is estimated at 120 million bushels compared with 75 million in 1961. This is a return to normal after the disastrous conditions of a year ago. Production of oats is estimated at 14 million bushels, a normal outturn.

It is too early in the season to have dependable indications of Southern Hemisphere prospects. Based on preliminary information, South America's barley production will be about the same as in 1961 when 65 million bushels were harvested. Total production of oats is also tentatively forecast at 65 million bushels.

Australia's prospects are for slightly smaller outturns than in 1961. Tentative forecasts place barley production at 40 million bushels and oats at 72 million.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada .....	9,103	7,360	5,529	26.5	28.1	20.4	241,295	207,036	112,640:
Mexico .....	602	605	604	14.1	14.0	14.1	8,500	8,500	8,540
United States .....	14,391	13,939	12,969	29.5	30.9	30.3	424,448:	431,309:	393,384:
Estimated total 5/ .....	24,100	21,900	19,100	28.0	29.5	27.0	674,000:	647,000:	515,000:
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria .....	419	517	464	40.8	52.3	50.6	17,110:	27,050:	23,500:
Belgium .....	229	259	299	63.4	67.8	61.2	14,520:	17,570:	18,310:
Denmark .....	1,692	1,868	1,975	65.1	68.8	65.3	110,090:	128,600:	129,000:
Finland .....	518	525	497	29.0	38.5	33.8	32.1	20,200:	16,800:
France .....	4,452	5,161	5,582	44.4	50.9	44.5	197,890:	262,500:	248,600:
Germany, West .....	2,142	2,421	2,768	52.1	61.1	45.1	111,700:	147,900:	125,000:
Greece .....	491	448	454	22.3	23.9	23.8	10,950:	10,700:	10,800:
Ireland .....	279	328	362	57.7	61.9	65.5	16,110:	20,300:	23,700:
Italy .....	571	535	543	23.2	19.9	23.6	13,240:	10,650:	12,800:
Netherlands .....	183	170	253	70.9	78.6	70.0	12,970:	13,370:	17,690:
Norway .....	312	358	380	43.2	51.3	51.7	13,480:	18,350:	19,640:
Portugal .....	370	296	344	10.4	7.8	7.0	8.1	2,300:	2,420:
Spain .....	3,785	3,529	2,866	21.8	20.4	24.2	82,470:	71,930:	69,260:
Sweden .....	655	798	885	40.9	48.7	51.4	26,760:	38,900:	45,500:
Switzerland .....	63	63	73	54.4	55.2	52.7	3,430:	3,480:	3,450:
United Kingdom .....	2,611	3,372	3,827	3.966	56.8	58.7	148,200:	198,000:	232,100:
Estimated total Western Europe 5/ .....	18,800	20,570	21,600	42.6	48.3	46.3	800,000:	993,000:	1,000,000:
<b>Bulgaria .....</b>									
Czechoslovakia .....	656	726	650	28.6	31.4	30.8	18,770:	22,800:	20,000:
Germany, East .....	1,639	1,750	1,720	37.6	45.7	42.4	61,700:	80,000:	73,000:
Hungary .....	825	960	1,068	45.8	57.3	40.7	37,760:	55,000:	43,500:
Poland .....	1,172	1,256	1,289	31.8	36.1	35.1	37,280:	45,300:	45,200:
Romania .....	1,857	1,774	1,680	28.9	33.8	32.7	53,630:	60,000:	55,000:
Rumania .....	781	657	702	21.7	28.3	29.9	16,940:	18,600:	21,000:
Yugoslavia .....	923	897	917	23.7	27.1	28.4	21,890:	24,300:	26,000:
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/ .....	7,880	8,040	8,050	31.7	38.2	35.4	250,000:	307,000:	285,000:
Estimated total all Europe 5/ ....	26,680	28,610	29,650	39.4	45.4	43.3	1,050,000:	1,300,000:	1,285,000:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ ....	25,000	30,000	33,100	--	17.6	17.8	439,000:	525,000:	590,000:





OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:									
Canada 5/.....	11,222	11,147	8,543	10,523	40.9	33.2	424,690	456,134	283,965
Mexico .....	231	272	--	230	22.1	--	5,308	6,000	5,400
United States .....	33,093	26,646	24,077	23,081	43.4	42.1	1,278,145	1,155,312	1,012,855
Estimated total 6/ .....	44,550	38,070	32,880	33,840	42.5	39.6	1,708,000	1,617,000	1,302,000
Europe:									
Austria .....	447	397	384	384	59.4	60.2	23,740	23,600	23,100
Belgium .....	365	347	337	307	89.3	90.8	31,470	31,000	30,600
Denmark .....	575	490	483	410	95.7	97.5	51,210	46,900	47,100
Finland .....	1,111	1,212	1,169	1,127	63.0	55.4	48,160	76,400	64,800
France .....	4,424	3,526	3,562	3,372	53.4	50.1	224,270	188,400	178,500
Germany, West .....	2,211	1,847	1,787	2,026	81.2	73.8	156,630	150,000	131,800
Greece .....	355	315	324	323	32.7	32.6	11,000	10,300	10,550
Ireland .....	490	425	368	350	68.9	71.3	34,380	29,300	26,250
Italy .....	1,039	1,010	1,059	1,016	29.4	38.1	37,490	29,700	40,300
Luxembourg .....	49	40	--	--	75.0	--	2,890	3,000	--
Netherlands .....	368	282	305	293	87.3	97.4	32,140	26,630	29,700
Norway .....	157	161	153	153	73.9	78.2	9,320	11,900	11,960
Portugal .....	756	747	743	741	9.9	5.9	7,450	4,230	4,200
Spain .....	1,408	1,374	1,236	1,137	26.3	26.3	37,000	29,700	32,500
Sweden .....	1,299	1,378	1,405	1,317	45.2	58.8	58,750	81,000	93,300
Switzerland .....	48	35	39	--	80.2	78.2	3,850	3,320	3,050
United Kingdom .....	2,348	1,974	1,733	1,529	73.0	73.6	163,310	144,060	127,540
Estimated total Western Europe 6/ .....	17,450	15,560	15,140	14,570	57.2	56.8	935,000	890,000	860,000
Bulgaria .....	394	447	425	--	30.6	30.6	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia .....	1,290	1,245	1,150	--	56.2	57.4	--	--	--
Germany, East .....	1,152	890	866	--	57.9	68.1	--	--	--
Hungary .....	374	350	273	--	37.6	34.8	--	--	--
Poland .....	4,139	4,055	3,959	--	40.7	48.0	--	--	--
Rumania .....	833	670	602	--	29.3	27.4	--	--	--
Yugoslavia .....	880	825	877	865	27.4	33.6	22,960	19,600	16,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/ .....	9,120	8,530	8,200	8,060	41.1	47.0	375,000	400,000	385,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/ .....	26,570	24,090	23,340	22,630	53.5	53.3	1,310,000	1,290,000	1,245,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/ .....					53.0				

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 1/	36,080	31,500	28,500	17,800	23.5	23.8	21.4	--	845,000	750,000	610,000	--
Asia:												
Syria	19	10	--	--	24.0	20.0	--	--	456	200	--	--
Turkey	866	976	949	--	29.3	35.3	29.1	--	25,406	34,500	27,600	27,500
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000	--	--	--
Japan	216	195	202	207	56.4	56.8	57.3	59.8	12,188	11,080	11,570	12,380
Estimated total 6/	4,610	4,850	4,930	4,810	22.8	22.7	20.3	21.8	105,000	110,000	100,000	105,000
Africa:												
Algeria	257	165	--	--	18.8	20.6	--	--	4,840	3,400	1,500	--
Morocco	69	50	65	62	22.8	21.0	15.4	16.5	1,570	1,050	1,000	1,020
Tunisia	55	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	660	--	--	--
Republic of South Africa	400	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	6,040	8,000	8,000	--
Estimated total 6/	830	820	800	780	17.5	18.3	16.2	17.9	14,500	15,000	13,000	14,000
South America:												
Argentina	2,016	1,896	1,608	--	32.1	30.6	30.4	--	64,620	58,100	48,900	--
Chile	259	266	278	--	30.8	34.2	28.1	--	7,970	9,100	7,800	--
Uruguay	189	198	213	--	14.8	22.0	20.8	--	2,798	4,360	4,440	--
Estimated total 6/	2,540	2,450	2,190	2,270	30.3	30.6	29.7	28.6	77,000	75,000	65,000	65,000
Oceania:												
Australia	3,183	3,637	3,400	--	20.0	26.2	21.0	--	63,630	95,250	71,500	--
New Zealand	39	41	36	--	62.3	67.3	62.5	--	2,430	2,760	2,250	--
Total Oceania	3,222	3,678	3,436	3,440	20.5	26.6	21.5	21.1	66,060	98,010	73,750	72,500
Estimated world total 6/	118,400	105,460	96,080	85,570	34.8	37.5	35.5	39.4	4,125,000	3,955,000	3,410,000	3,375,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1962 and end early in 1963. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



NORTHERN HEMISPHERE APPLE  
AND PEAR CROPS UP

Northern Hemisphere production of apples and pears in 1962 is now estimated at 464 million bushels. This is only slightly above 1961, but well above average. The increase is in Europe where production is up sufficiently to offset small declines in North American countries.

European apple and pear crops are generally well above 1961 levels but significantly below 1960. Total production in the importing countries is about equal to the average for recent years, while the exporting countries are just slightly above average. After last year's very short crop, earlier expectation was for bumper production in 1962. However, weather seriously reduced these prospects in most areas.

North American production is down slightly from 1961 in all countries but well above average. Amounts available for export from the United States and Canada will be about the same as in 1961.

(Table on opposite page)

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION  
AT RECORD IN 1962

World cottonseed production in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1962 is estimated at a record 24.1 million short tons. Current prospects place production at a level 5 percent above the previous record of 23.0 million tons established in 1961 and almost 30 percent above the 1950-54 average. The bulk of the 1.1 million-ton increase from 1961 resulted largely from increased production as follows: Egypt, 359,000 tons; Mainland China, 168,000 tons; and the United States, 143,000 tons.

The major cottonseed producing countries in 1962 in the order of their importance, together with the percentage changes in their production from 1961, are: United States, up 2 percent; Mainland China, up 4 percent; U.S.S.R., down 2 percent; India, up 4 percent; Brazil, up 5 percent; and Egypt, up 44 percent.

North America: U.S. cottonseed production in 1962, estimated at 6.1 million tons in October, rose by 2 percent from 1961 and 5 percent from the 1950-54 average. The rise largely reflects increased yields amounting to 779 pounds per acre, up 14 pounds from 1961, as well as a slight gain in harvested acreage. Although the United States, the leading cottonseed producer, has increased its production slightly, U.S. production during recent years has declined in importance relative to total world production.

(Continued on Page 34)

APPLES: Production in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,  
average 1951-55, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
<u>Dessert &amp; Cooking</u>				
North America:				
Canada.....	14.2	14.9	17.1	16.9
Mexico.....	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.2
United States..2/	104.0	108.5	126.7	120.2
Total.....	120.7	126.5	147.0	140.3
Europe:				
Austria.....	9.2	15.0	12.6	11.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.4	9.1	6.2	3/ 5.2
Denmark.....	8.4	12.1	8.0	7.5
France.....	19.9	31.4	32.3	38.0
Germany, West....	55.6	114.3	34.7	64.3
Greece.....	2.0	4.1	5.8	6.7
Italy.....	43.3	84.3	98.8	102.2
Netherlands.....	15.3	17.7	11.3	12.6
Norway.....	2.2	4.2	2.2	1.6
Spain.....	7.6	10.5	13.8	10.1
Sweden.....	6.8	13.3	5.9	12.8
Switzerland.....	18.6	22.0	14.2	20.2
United Kingdom....	23.2	31.7	15.8	22.8
Yugoslavia.....	8.0	7.3	15.8	8.3
Total.....	233.5	377.0	277.4	323.8
Total specified countries dessert & cooking..4/	354.2	503.5	424.4	464.1
<u>Cider:</u>				
Austria.....	3.9	5.5	3.7	3.2
France.....	146.8	208.3	59.9	165.5
Spain.....	3.0	1.6	4.6	1.8
United Kingdom....	3.2	4.0	1.5	3.6
Total.....	156.9	219.4	69.7	174.1

PEARS: Production in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,  
average 1951-55, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
<u>Dessert &amp; Cooking</u>				
North America:				
Canada.....	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
Mexico.....	.7	.9	.8	.9
United States.....	29.1	25.6	27.1	28.5
Total.....	31.1	28.0	29.4	31.0
Europe:				
Austria.....	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.9
Belgium-Luxembourg:	9.1	2.9	2.4	2/ 2.2
Denmark.....	.8	1.1	.4	.4
France.....	7.0	12.3	11.3	13.6
Germany, West....	17.5	27.9	15.6	17.0
Greece.....	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8
Italy.....	17.3	27.4	34.8	36.4
Netherlands.....	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.4
Norway.....	.3	.7	.3	.4
Spain.....	3.4	4.4	4.4	3.5
Sweden.....	1.4	2.5	.9	1.9
Switzerland.....	10.8	10.6	9.3	9.6
United Kingdom....	1.8	3.4	2.4	2.2
Yugoslavia.....	3.3	3.0	4.1	3.5
Total.....	81.6	105.4	94.5	99.8
Total specified countries dessert & cooking..5/	112.7	133.4	123.9	130.8
<u>Cider</u>				
Austria.....	5.8	5.7	3.8	4.6
France.....	22.9	32.6	9.3	25.9
United Kingdom....	.2	.2	.1	.2
Total.....	28.9	38.5	13.2	30.7

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Commercial crop.

<sup>3/</sup> Belgium only.

<sup>4/</sup> May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately.

<sup>5/</sup> May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately.

(Continued from Page 32)

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,  
averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1959-62

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/					
	Average		1959	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
	1950-54	1955-59				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
United States.....	5,808	5,370	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,121
El Salvador.....	25	72	66	88	124	144
Guatemala.....	11	32	37	53	77	120
Mexico.....	640	975	811	1,008	958	984
Nicaragua.....	44	94	65	74	128	140
Haiti.....	4	3	3	3	3	---
Total 3/.....	6,535	6,555	6,985	7,130	7,290	7,540
South America:						
Argentina.....	283	275	209	290	258	280
Brazil.....	794	715	816	936	1,188	1,248
Colombia.....	37	82	163	164	187	230
Paraguay.....	30	22	10	18	23	---
Peru.....	240	277	302	296	320	320
Venezuela.....	7	15	20	15	16	19
Total 3/.....	1,400	1,395	1,525	1,725	2,000	2,125
Europe:						
Greece.....	70	138	134	147	228	219
Italy.....	17	24	28	14	13	12
Spain.....	30	100	142	158	233	235
Bulgaria.....	45	37	40	51	21	---
Total 3/.....	210	325	370	390	515	510
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	2,845	3,240	3,505	3,265	3,360	3,310
Africa:						
Egypt.....	910	965	1,121	1,173	823	1,182
Sudan.....	205	267	312	280	497	400
Angola.....	13	18	19	15	11	16
Chad and Central African Republic.....	69	83	66	107	62	---
Congo, Republic of the.....	113	124	140	64	41	---
Mozambique.....	75	83	106	84	82	89
Nigeria.....	58	84	82	133	79	102
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	7	6	10	10	12	13
Tanganyika.....	28	67	86	80	71	83
Uganda.....	148	157	153	158	78	128
Total 3/.....	1,670	1,920	2,165	2,185	1,845	2,235
Asia and Oceania:						
Iran.....	99	163	199	244	259	246
Iraq.....	14	24	19	19	21	27
Syria.....	126	235	238	273	305	368
Turkey.....	318	376	434	395	484	497
China, Mainland.....	2,755	4,010	4,480	3,920	3,752	3,920
Afghanistan.....	31	39	45	45	45	---
Burma.....	51	41	48	42	48	48
India.....	1,906	2,235	1,862	2,593	2,268	2,352
Korea, South.....	39	29	19	15	21	15
Pakistan.....	673	697	696	713	740	752
Thailand.....	17	23	24	29	32	---
Australia.....	1	2	6	4	4	---
Total 3/.....	6,045	7,910	8,120	8,345	8,060	8,395
Estimated world total 3/.....	18,705	21,345	22,670	23,040	23,070	24,115

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. United States figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint production estimates.



South America: Brazil's cottonseed production will probably continue to rise as a result of increases in planted acreage despite the fact that yields may not attain the high level of last year. Production in such minor producing countries as Argentina and Colombia is also expected to exceed recent years' levels while in Peru it is expected to remain unchanged.

Europe: Cottonseed production in Greece and Spain, which is relatively small, is not expected to have changed significantly from 1961. Soviet output, estimated at 3.3 million tons, declined slightly from 1961 but remained relatively stable in recent years at a level about one-sixth above the U.S.S.R.'s 1950-54 average.

Africa: The major change in cottonseed production this year stems from the sharp rise in Egyptian production, up by more than two-fifths from the sharply reduced outturn of last year. The increase results from significantly higher yields, despite reduced plantings, which are down one-sixth from last year. However, this rise was partly offset by a sharp decline in Sudan.

Asia: The cottonseed crop, grown primarily in Mainland China, India and Pakistan, rose from last year by an aggregate 264,000 tons. The rise, which was most pronounced in Mainland China is believed to be largely the result of more favorable weather. Yields in Pakistan areas are expected to rise as a result of better growing conditions and reduced disease and insect damage.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Official Business

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication,  
check here ☐ return this sheet,  
and your name will be dropped from the  
mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print  
or type the new address on this sheet  
and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington 25, D. C.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress





